NEW YORK HERALD, FEDAY, MOYERINGS

## CAPE HAYTIEN.

Particulars of the Bombardment of the Port and Naval Battle in the Harbor.

The Rebel Haytien Fleet Captures One of Geffrard's Steamers, but is Refused Possession by the Bull Dog.

The Vessel Claimed as a British Mail and Packet Ship.

Right of Search Refused the Haytiens.

The Boats of the Bull Dog Refused Permission to Land at Cape Haytien.

The Bull Dog, Reinforced by Geffrard's Fleet, Bombards the City and Forts.

Two Haytien Steamers Sunk and the Bull Dog Blown Up.

Salmare, the Rebel Leader, Reported Killed.

Moble Action of the Officers and Crew of the United States Steamer De Soto.

Succor Extended to Both Combatants, and Protection Given to the Prussian and Other Consuls and Alien Citizens of Cape Haytien.

Haytien by the British sloop-of-war Bull Dog and the

on of that vessel. The United States steamer De Soto had arrived a Kingston with thirty-six refugees from Cape Haytien, among them the Consuls of Prussia and Hamburg, and miled again carrying some of them back to Cape Hay-

luding the Prussian Consul.

ons killed at Cape Haytien by the shots of the British

Emgston papers, say that a compact of some kind was entered into between the captain of the Bull Dog and sident Geffrard, who had three steamers of war un der his command, the understanding being that the Bull uld be supported in obtaining redress for the g into the steamer Jamaica Packet, in a small harbon mear Cape Haytien, by the rebel steamer Voldroque. The Bull Dog ordered the Voldroque to desist, when her caprted the matter to General Salnave, who forcibly ed all the Haytien refugees from the British Con closely followed by the Haytien steamers. She steered were, however, ranged on the Voldroque, which she gunk in three minutes. The Bull Dog then opened fire on the shore. The arsenal was blown up and all the forts quickly silenced and dismantled. It being impossi

Rumor said that General Lamothe, one of the leaders of the insurrection, would be allowed to depart himself. Another rumor said he would be handed over to Haytien

Our Jamaica Correspondence. Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 1, 1865. CAPTURE OF A GEFFRARD STEAMER BY THE REBEL HAYTIES

The British war steamer Bull Dog, which has been lying in this harbor for the past six or seven weeks ded to sea on the morning of the 18th instant sibly for the purpose of target practice with her the evening previous by the Haytien rebel war fleet, con ing of the steamer Voldroque and four schooners, which were bound to Gonaives for the purpose of captur ing some of Geffrard's steamers at or near that place The feet arrived off that place, and on the following a steamer without colors or nationality, apparently,

BULL DOG WRESTS THE PRIZE PROM THE RESEL PLENT sh steamer Bull Dog, which was in the vicinity at the time and was rapidly approaching from another ov day a second and a shot across the bows of ap ferbade her overhauling the steamer, stating that she was an English steamer, under English colors and carry-Shen stated that he knew the vessel to be a Haytier er and in the employ of the Geffrard government, ying troops and munitions of war, and furthermore eved that President Geffrard and some of his Cabinet were on beard at the time. In the meanwhile, while the Voldroque was detained by this parley, the boats returned to the steamer and they then hoisted English colors. The captain of the Bull Dog insisted that the steamer was a bone fide British vessel on a legitimate

The captain of the Voldroque then requested permis son to search the steamer in company with officers from ed, and insisted upon the validity of the nationality of the steamer in question. The Voldroque, not being aytien in company with the schooners and followed by the Bull Dog, which arrived in port next morning.

was gotton up. The Consul was permitted to land again, the Bull Dog and the shore, unless what afterwards came through the boats of the United States steamer De Soto and under the American flag.

The news of the Bull Dog's conduct having spread like wildfire among the inhabitants of the Cape, they became greatly exasperated at the conduct of the English commander. The people were all out and under arms Horsemen dashed through the streets, carrying the news The women came out of their houses armed with long knives, and vowed to wreak vengeance upon the English crew if they attempted to land. They broke open the

crew if they attempted to land. They broke open the English Consulate, and took therefrom some seven or eight refugees belonging to Geffrard, who were concealed there for protection, and held them as hostages.
The Buth dog goes for and refures with insurancements Friday and Saturday passed without anything occurring worthy of note, until Sunday morning, 22d inst., when the Bull Dog got under weigh to proceed to sea, to avoid a conflict with the authorities on shore. She carried with her the British and American consuls, the latter having throughout the whole affair behaved most outrageously, and diagraced the American flag which he represented. The Bull Dog returned from sea on the following morning (Monday), accompanied by three of Geffrard's steamers, which remained in the offing outside the harbor, but were to have entered the same in company with her.

following morning (Monday), accombanied by three of Geffrard's steamers, which remained in the offing outside the harbor, but were to have entered the same in company with her.

Immediately upon getting abreast of Fort Picolet, at the entrance of the harbor, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, she opened fire upon the fort, and poured in two heavy broadsides without any notice. The men in the fort were scattered out upon the ramparts, and little dreamed of what was coming; but they soon manned their pieces and responded with three or four guns. The Bull Dog, however, did not stop, but steamed boldly into the harbor and commenced firing upon the town with shell and grape, and, with a full head of steam on, started to run down the Haytien war steamer Voldroque and the rest of the fleet. But upon getting about one hundred yards from he Voldroque she ran ashore, and with such terrible face that all attempts to back her off by reversing the of fines proved futile. She, however, was not tide, but poured broadside after broadside into the open town—upon defenceless women and children, foreigners, aliens and all alike.

NEUDENTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Lieutenant Commander Howell, Executive Officer of the United States ship De Soto, and some other officers, together with a boat's crew, were on shore upon duty, and miraculously escaped with their lives to their boat, the shells from the Bull Dog falling thick and fast.

Captain Walker, commanding the United States steamer De Soto, astonished at the barbarity of the act, sent a boat on board the Bull Bog to know why her commander, Captain Walker, commanding the United States stomer De Soto, astonished at the barbarity of the act, sent a boat on board the Bull Bog to know why her commander, Captain Walker, commanding and aliens.

THE NON-COMBATANE BROUGHT ON BOARD THE DE SOTO.

Meanwhile, and at great risk to life, that Christian gentleman and brave and good man, Captain Walker, despatched his boats, under the command of Lieutenan Commander Howell and other officers o

As the first commencement the Bull Dog, having failed in her attempt to run down the Haytien fleet, poured a heavy fire into them, and succeeded in sinking the Voldroque and the largest of the schooners, whose crews were mostly all on shore, and were unable to offer resistance until too later.

droque and the largest of the schooners, whose crews were mostly all on shore, and were unable to offer resistance until too late.

REPLY OF COMMANDER WARE TO CAPTAIN WALKER'S INQUIRY. Commander Wake, of the Bull Dog, in reply to Captain Walker's message as to why he fired into the town without previous notice, said that he appealed to "American generosity," and hoped that Captain Walker would not take advantage of his unfortunate position, as he was then in a tight place.

The Bull Dog kept up an incessant fire upon the town all day, and late in the afternoon sent to Captain Walker and begged that he would take a hawser from him and tow him off, promising to cease firing and leave the harbor if he did so; if not, he stated he would be unable to get off, and would be compelled to blow his ship up.

CAPTAIN WALKER TAKES THE WOUNDED OF THE BULL DOG ON BOARD HIS WESSEL.

Captain Walker declined doing so or offering him further assistance in the affair; but offered to take his wounded on board, which Captain Wake gladly availed himself of, and sent his wounded on board the De Soto for medical treatment and safe keeping. Surgeon Kidder provided everything in his power for the comfort of the men in question.

men in question.

THE BULL DOG CONTINUED THE BONBARDMENT
until sundown, when both parties ceased firing. During
the engagemen, she had one officer and two men killed
and fifteen men wounded.

After dusk, finding that he could not get his ship off has boats and puried quietly out of the harbor, none else knowing of what was going on save the British crew. At exactly half-past ten o'clock P. M. a most terrible ex-plosion took place, which shook the De Soto from stem to stern. Her Britannie Majesty's war steamer Bull Dog was no more. High is, the heavens were seen fallen timbers.

The De Soto at the time of the explosion was scarcely eight hundred yards distant, and the danger was indeed great, although luckily no accident happened. Immediately all the boats of the De Soto were manned and officered and despatched to the scene of the wreck, to pick up or resone any bodies that might be seen. But upon arriving there they found that she had evidently been deserted previous to the explosion. Countless explosions followed all the rest of the night, caused by the bursting of the few remaining shells and other combustible materials. Nothing remains at present of the haughty Bull Dog but her smoke stack and a portion of her machinery. The BULL DOG

Was a bark-rigged paddle-wheel steamer of 1,112 tons burthen and five hundred horse power. She carried a battery of six guns, viz., four heavy thirty-two pounders on broadside, one ten-inch smooth bore pivot and one rifled Armstrong, throwing a solid shot of one hundred and ten pounds. Her complement, inclusive of officers, scamen and marines, was one hundred and seventy-live all told.

The following is a full ami correct list of the officers of

all told.

The following is a full and correct list of the officers of the Bull Dog:—

Captain Commanding—Charles Wake.

Lieutenants—J. L. Way and Frank Rongemont; SubLieutenant, — Tyrwhitt.

Acting Master — Bianca.

Surgeons — Brakey; Assistant, — Moss.

Paymaters — Chimmo; Arsistant, — Deveson.

Engineers—Chief, Robert Roughton; Assistants, Hingledon and Thornton; First Class Assistants, McKenzie and Morgan; Second Class Assistant, Brumage.

Master's Assistant—Jones.

Math Aigmans—Cullem, Voucher, Caldwell, Hoskins and

Master's Assistant Jones.

Mid higmen Culters, Voucher, Caldwell, Hoskins and Almick.
Boatsenin-Painters.

Almick.

Hostseein—Painters.

Acting Gunner—Cootes.

The boatswain, Mr. Painters, lost a leg early in the action, and died shortly afterwards.

Barranous conduct of carrain wars.

The action of the Ruil Dog was one of the most barbarous on record. The foreign consuls have all protested against the action; and had it not been for the protection offered under the American flag and the United States ship De Soto it is not known how much more terrible the result would have been. Much praise is due to that noble officer and Christian gentleman Captain W. M. Walker, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer De Soto, for his gallant conduct upon the occasion. America may well be proud of such officers as Captain Walker. He promised every comfort for the ladies—who were mostly French and Spanish—received on burd; and his officers, one and all, gave up their staterooms, berths, table, &c.; and every comfort that American hospitality could offer was tendered to the distressed.

American nospitality could offer was tendered to the distressed.

THE HAYTEN REEL WAR FLEET

consisted of the Voldroque, a British built series steamer of four hundred tons butthen. She was a three masted, schooner rigged vessel, and carried a battery of four twelve-pounder carronades on breadside. She did not return the fire, as she had not sufficient steam up to get under way, and most of her crew were on shore. There were also four schooners, the largest of which carried one long eighteen-pounder pivot and two twelve-pounder carronades on broadside. The Voldroque was formerly one of Geffrard's blockading vessels, and was captured by the four schooners in question in the latter part of September, after a spirited engagement of but tall an hour.

Abortly before the arrival of the Bull Dog a bost was despatched on shore upon some duty connected with the third the boat has not permitted to land, and the officer therein was informed that no beats from the Bull Dog a bost was informed that no beats from the Bull Dog could land unless by superior force of arms. Accordingly a heavily armed launch was despatched, with orders, if possible, to effect a landing. This they failed to do, however, having been met by a "charge bayonets" from the fallanty. The crew concluded to remain in their boat, but were permitted to bring off the English Consul, Mr. Button, to the Bull Dog.

FRETARING TO LAND BY FORCE OF ARMS.

Immediately upon the return of the boat bearing the foosul active preparations for a fight were noticed on the Bull Dog. The topgaliant and royal yards were princk and topgaliantmasts sent down, anchor hove there is the prince upon the cable, and a full bead of steam in the state of the substantial probably have persished.

American officer the valle from the unfortunate position by a boat the foosul active preparations for a fight were noticed on the Bull Dog. The topgaliant and royal yards were princk and topgaliantmasts sent down, anchor hove the boat bearing the foosul active preparations for a fight were noticed on the Bull Dog. The topgaliant and royal yards were prince and topgaliantmasts sent down, anchor hove the boat bearing the foosule active preparations for a fight were noticed on the Bull Dog. The topgaliant and royal yards were prince and topgaliantmasts sent down, anchor hove the bull bog allowed no chance of escape to the conquered of the prince of the substanting even quarter. The sharks which have a prince of the substanting even quarter. The sharks which have a prince of the prince of the substantial and hour.

The Hoyten sleet was under the command of our captures and a man of education, who was formerly make of a Boston cipper ship. The three substantial past of a Boston cipper ship. The three substantial past of a Boston cipper ship.

elinging for dear life to the mastheads of their sunker

ship.

There are now but two steamers composing the blockading squadron off Cape Haytien, and the chances for
blockade running are indeed favorable.

To-day one of our boats, which communicated with the
Geffrard troops on the side, heard that the officers and
crew of the late Bull Dog arrived at Lemonade after the
destruction of their vessel, and from whonce they took
their departure in one of Geffrard's steamers for Kingston, Jamaica.

EXPLANTION OF CAPTAR WARE'S ASSETTION.

northeast; weather clear and fine; thermometer eighty-seven degrees; barometer thirty degrees two minutes;

From four to six P.M.—Bull Dog still firing at the shore batterles; and occasionally spiritedly sweeping the streets in the vicinity of the Bureau-au-Port with broadsides of grape and canister, the shore batterles answering but feebly and occasionally. A number of the people whom we brought off from shore (foreigners) left the ship and embarked on an English schooner, which will probably run the blockade to-night. Three of Geffrard's steamers are cruising in the offing. Received from her Britanuc Majesty's steamer Bull Dog, for medical treatment, the following wounded men—viz: Samuel Boden, seaman; James Greene, captain of foretop; John Donnelly, captain of maintop; Francis Merceliff, seaman; Renjamin Richardson, seaman; Jerome Pascoe, stoker; Jømes Burton, marine; and lima Juprey, a Haytien, one of the crew of the Voldroque. Received also from the Bull Dog seven Haytiens, being a portion of the crew of the Voldroque, taken as prisoners from the water and the rigging of the sunken schooner Voldroque by the English boats.

From six to eight nothing worthy of note occurred. A midshippaan from the Bull Dog came on board with a message from the commanding officer.

From eight P. M. to midnight caim, weather clear. At thirty minutes past ten her Britannic Majesty's steamer Bull Dog blew up with terrific force, the concussion shaking this ship. In an instant all our boats were lowered and manned, and despatched to the wreck of the Bull Dog, under the following officers, respectively:—Lieutenant Sumner, Lieutenant Read, Acting Master Brice and Acting Ensign Kane. Arriving there, no bodies were found, she having been abandoned previous to the explosion, and carrying off their dead with them.

The Georgia Convention. We find the following despatch from President John on in the Savannah Herald of the 10th. It was com municated to the Georgia Convention before the ad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1865.

To James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia:—
The organization of a police force in the several counties, for the purpose of arresting maranders, suppressing crime and enforcing civil authority, as indicated in your preamble and resolutions, meets with approbation. It is hoped that your people will, as soon as practicable, take upon themselves the responsibility of enforcing and sustaining all laws, State and federal, in conformity to the constitution of the United States.

Apprecial despetch to the Savannah Herald saves that

A special despatch to the Savannah Herald says that before the adjournment of the Georgia Convention reso-lutions were adopted appointing a committee to memo-rialize the President for the relief of persons exempted from the amnesty, declaring all contracts made during the war valid, and appointing a committee to memoralize Secretary McCulloch to [defer] the assessment of taxes upon real estate until after the meeting of Congress, and hat assessments be made on the present value.

The resolutions also authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners with power to fully investipoint three commissioners with power to fully investi-gate the cotton transactions of the State government and report thereon to the next Legislature. They also em-powered commissioners to take assignments from Henry Brigham of all his interest in the purchases of Colonel Huron Wilbur, State Agent, and pay limited expenses. The delegation from Georgia to Congress in-tend to urge the recognition of the claim of the State to the said cotton.

Mevements of the Tunisian Embassy.
Phovinsive, R. I., Nov. 1d, 1865.
The Tunisiae Embassador and suite witnessed the trial
of our steam ond hand fire engines, and visited Corliss'
Steam Engine Works and other large establishments today. General Hashem is to-night so much indisposed
that he will not visit Hartford and Springfield, as proposed, but proceed direct to Boston to morrow.

Sale of Government Buildings at Elmira. Sale of Government Buildings at Elmira.

Elsara, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1865.

Under the supervision of Captain Suydam, Assistant
Quartermaster, the extensive government buildings at
Barracka No. I, in this city, were sold at auction to day
at good prices. The government will realize about five
thousand dellars from the sale. A fire occurred at the
barracka on Wednesday night, and the two best buildings
in the lot were destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a
defective chimney. Barracks No. 3 are now the only
buildings rejained by the government.

## GRANT.

OVATIONS TO THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL

VISIT TO DUBOIS' HALF-MILE TRACK.

The General's Drive in Bonner's Forty Thousand Dollar Team.

TROTTING BY CELEBRATED HORSES

THE RECEPTION ON MONDAY NIGHT.

There was rather a novel entertainment provided for General Grant yesterday afternoon. It may be termed a "review of horse flesh," "trotting exhibition," "congregation of racing celebrities," or any other similar title interesting and novel.

This affair came off at the half-mile track belonging to Half-mile Track," situated on Harlem lane. Here were brought yesterday, to be seen and admired by the Liouin the line of horse flesh-nearly all the fast and cele erated animals which have been the subject of excite ment among the betting fraternity of this vicinity fo years. Two days ago the arrangements for this ex prime mover, and Mr. Robert Bonner kindly consented to give his assistance in the matter, and, to their credi

Yesterday morning General Grant received quite number of calls previous to leaving the Metropolitan for the track. Among those who paid their respects were Generals Steele, Comstock, Ingalls and Wallis, W. B Astor, Esq., R. H. McCurdy, Esq., Samuel D. Craig, Esq., and a large number of others. The General, with his staff, made a short call upon Mr. Thomas, in Fifth

THE VISIT TO DUBOIS' HALF-MILE TRACK. At two o'clock, Mr. Bonner, with his "forty thousand dollar team," drove up to the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of carrying the Lieutenant General to Dubois' Half-mile Track. He was accompanied by Mr. George Wilkes. After a few minutes' delay, General Grant, in company with one of his staff, entered the carriage, and the four gentlemen drove off amid cheers given by a to the hotel. Bonner and his celebrated team "Lantern" and "Peerless," conducting the Lieutenant General of for "sight-seers." Bonner was in his glory no doubt, sitting behind the fastest team in the world (which Grant beside him, who would not envy him fares of the city the dust had to fly. What mattered it whether a spoke gave way or some of the trappings for a ride; then a ride he should have. Pity there was not a longer journey. The road was a short one, and crowded with vehicles. No chance for a brush even. The Central Park Commissioners have limited the pace of horses through their grounds. What a blessing it would have been if they had relaxed this rule while Grant was passing through. No doubt Bonner's reins

Two hours before the time named for this exhibition of horse flesh to commence the track began to fill up. No public announcement of the affair had been made, else there would be little chance of procuring even chow from in the vicinity. The members of the club and a few favored ones were notified, who, of course, informed their friends, and hence the attendance was quite select. At three of clock, the hour announced for the exhibition to take place, there must have been two thousand persons present; vehicles of every description were on hand, and a number of ladles graced the occasion with their presence. Several carriages freighted with fair occupants occupants occupantly enlivening. A large American flag hung suspended from the Club House in honor of the distinguished guest.

Among those present, in addition to the Lieutenant General wand hay, were Major General Meade. Major General Wallace, Major General Ingalls, Major General Butterfield, Major General Steele, Brigadier General Van Vliet, Colonel Hillyer and lady, Mr. William Leland and lady, W. D. Andrews, Esq., and several others.

THE GENERAL'S ARRIVAL.

and lady, W. D. Andrews, Esq., and several others.

THE GENERAL'S ARRIVAL.

Shortly after three o'clock General Grant, driven by Mr. Bonner, entered the grounds, and was greeted with enthusiaatic cheers. Descending from the carriage, he took a position in front of the Club House. A chair was provided, which the General mounted, so that he could obtain a clear view of the horses' movements over the heads of the crowd. A force of police from the Thirty-second precinct, in charge of roundsman Woodward, kept excellent order during the afternoon. A larger number, however, would have added much to the comfort of those who attended.

THE HORSES AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

ward, kept excellent onler during the alternoon. A larger number, however, would have added much to the comfort of those who altended.

THE HORSES AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Such a collection of fast and celebrated horserlesh has rarely been congregated at one point, as figured on the track yesterday. No race or competition whatever took place. They were there simply to trot on the track for the edification of General Grant, and to be examined by him. Their speed was not limited in any way, in consequence of no race taking place, but each animal compelled to go has best land fastest, so that the General might have a fair opportunity of seeing the flower of the American trotting tur.

The various animals which exhibited upon the track during the afternoon, together with the names of their drivers, are as follows:—Bonner's team, Peerless and Lantern, Bonner; Bonner's Abburn Horse, Bonner; Forn Temple, James McMann; Ella Shervood, Hiram Woodruff, George Wilkes, John Crooks; Commodore Vanderbilt, Dan. Mace; Toronto Chief (in saddle), John Murphy; General Butler, Griffith Thomas; Lady Clifton, Dan. Pffer; Brunette, Harker. All these horses, with the exception of Dexter and Toronto, who went in saddle, were trotted to skeleton and road wayons.

The first animal trotted out was Bonner's Auburn horse, for which it is said he recently paid seventeen thousand dollars. The horse was led up to where General Grant stood, who examined him with a critical eye and apparent grantian of all.

Flora Temple was the next object of interest, and she also was brought up to the General for his scrutiny. Plora looked as spirited and as full of fire as during her palmiest days of triumph. Jimmy McMann sent her flying around the track after Honner's Auburn horse anid clapping of hands by the crowd.

Pexter, ridden by John Murphy, or, as he is familiarly called, "Johnny" Murphy, was the observed of all observers. His recent great victory, making the quickest time under the saddle on record, is fresh in the monory of all. Murphy, who also rode

day, and expressed himself highly pleased want

whole aftair.

BONNER'S TEAM TIMED BY THE GENERAL.

Towards the conclusion Mr. Bonner trotted his team several times around the track. On one-half mile dash General Grant stood, with watch in hand, and timed the performance. Bonner drove a two-scated coupe, and sent his matchless team whirling around in fine style. The crowd cheered and clapped their nands. The General kept a close eye to his watch, and announced the time as one minuty and seventeen seconds. This amouncement pleas of the crowd amazingly, and they cheered again. Get the time as one minuty and seventeen seconds. This and his chropsometer did not fall him on this occasion.

FINALE.

Several private teams now entered the track, and gave an exhibition of their provess. Night was failing fist, and General Grant re-entered Mr. Bonner's vehicle, together with the gentlemen who accompanied him to the track, and drove off. Three cheers were given for the General, three for Mr. Bonner and three for Mr. Wilkes, which ended this agreeable affair.

THE RECEPTION ON MONDAY NIGHT. The arrangements for the reception of General Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday evening next are

o'clock in the evening. All military and naval officers of high rank or distinguished record in this department will attend. Between

gusaned record in this department will attend. Between twenty and thirty major generals and nearly double that number of brigadiers are expected to be present; and in addition invitations have been issued to a considerable number of eminent civilions and chraymen.

The subscription list has been limited to one hundred and fifty. A very large number of applications have been received, however. A subscriber will receive ten tickets. A display of fireworks will take place in front of the hotel. The ladies and gentlemen will have a full dress reception. One ticket admits one person to the reception and supper.

## NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15, 1865

To-day was set down by Judge Underwood to hear

the argument of learned counsel before the United States District Court in this city on the constitutionality of the famous test oath, which is now so unrele a stumbling block in the reconstruction pathway of hard-dying rebels. On the entrance of the presiding Judge a fair but not an overcrowded audience had found its way to the Coart room, chiefly composed of those whose sympathies always have been and always will be with the affirmative proposition in the great, but now, to really living men, dead issue of secession. There was but one argument made, that of Hon. John H. Gilmer, State Senator elect from this city. The Hon. L. H. Chandler, United States District Attorney, would have replied, had the state of his health permitted. It would not be true to say that Mr. Gilmer's effort was in any respect able or worthy of his really great powers. As a lawyer and orator, in both of which elements of Virginia character he is acknowledged to be foremost, Mr. Gilmer held that the test oath was one of the penalties of treason, and that the President's pardon, which remitted all such penalties, gave him (Gilmer) the right to become a practitioner of the court in spite of the law. In other words, as to the first part of this proposition, Congress could not make a law which would exclude a lawyer from the bar of a United States court except as a penalty for some offence. As to the second proposition of this premise, he affirmed that no act of Congress could impair the power of the President to grant a pardon which should involve a full remission of all penalties. The learned gentleman produced innumerable authorities to support the seweral propositions of all penalties. The learned gentleman produced innumerable authorities to support the seweral propositions of his argument. Notwithstanding all this the entire and complete constitutionality of the objectionable oath will be maintained by Judge Underwood.

LIERTENANT TROWAS ERBER, OF THE FOURTH RASSACHUMENT.

STIL.

STILLEUMENANT TROWAS ERBER, OF THE FOURTH APPENDON.

STILLEUMENT THOWAS ERBER, OF THE FOURTH APPENDON. had found its way to the Court room, chiefly

BUTNANT THOMAS EASE, OF THE FOURTH TARSACHEBUTN CATALEY, SINTEKCED TO TWE 'T YAME DIPERSONMINT.

First Lieutenant Thomas Keefe, of the Fourth Masgaclusetts cavalry, who, itewill be remembered, murdered
Dr. George Martin, in Nelson county, this State, some
weeks since, while in pursuit of an alleged horse thief,
a brother-in-law of Martin, has been tried by court
martial and adjudged guilty. It is understood that
Major General Terry has approved the sentence of
the court, which is that Lieutenant Keefe be
imprisoned for a period of twenty years in a
prison to be selected by the Secretary of War. The papers are now before Secretary Stanton in accordance
with the terms of the sentence. This is a most unfortunate case; and though the court could not render any
other verdict than that of guilty, it is certainly a case
wherein Executive interference could most properly be
exerted. Lieutenant Keefe was a brave and dashing
officer, popular everywhere, and his sad position elicits
the sympathy of all.
BIFORTANT OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS OF COL. W. I. JAMES.
The amount of money received by Calung William I.

other, popular every reserved in sympathy of all.

MINORTANT OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS OF COL. W. L. JAMES.

The amount of money received by Colonel William L.

James, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, for sales of means of transportation from July 1 to November 11, 1865, is six hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-three cents. The following statement will serve to show the deductions made in the means of transportation in this department from July 1 to November 12, 1865:—

——On Hand——

June 1. Nov. 12. Reduct's.

'clock yesterday morning in the four story brick buildng No. 136 Hudson street, Jersey City, owned by B. P. Woolsey, and occupied by Mr. James Johnson as a pack ing house for general merchandise. The fire broke out in a room on the second floor, where ten girls were at work, and was caused by the giving way of a shelf holdine about three thousand paper bacs, which fell upon the stove. The girls at once fled and gave the alarm, but owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, which consisted mostly of drugs, tinctures and essential oils, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the three upper floors were enveloped in flames. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, but in spite of their exertions the entire building and most of the stock were consumed. The firemen had great difficulty in raising their ladders, owing to the telegraph wire, and were not able to work to advantage. Finding it wholly impossible to wave the building in which the fire originated their efforts were mainly directed to the safety of the adjoining structures, and the fire was confined to its original limits. The damage is estimated at about \$16,000. The Insurance amounts to \$14,500, as follows:—\$4,000. Merchants', New York (stock.), \$4,000; Hudson Company, Mutual, Jersey City (building), \$2,500.

Fight Among Friends.—A disgraceful fight occurred owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, which con

FIGHT AMONG FOREMEN. - A disgraceful fight occurred vesterday afternoon, between Hose Company No. 3 and Engine Company No. 3, at the corner of Montgomery and Warren streets, Jersey City, the difficulty growing out of a quarrel at the fire in the morning. Engine Company No. 3 had already been housed, and the members of the company had returned to the scene of the fire; but upon the hose company passing them on the way home, they turned and followed, jeering and hooting, until both companies had reached the point indicated, when a general fight took place, in which paving stones, cartrungs, brickbats and wrenches were freely used. Several broken heads were the result, and two members of the hose company were dangerously injured. The riot was finally quelled without the interference of the police, and both companies proceeded to their respective houses. No arrests were made. Chief Engineer McLaughlin, upon hearing of the fracts, proceeded to the scene, but the fight was over before he arrived. He at once suspended the engine company, whose members made the attack, from duty. It was reported that another fight broke out about an hour later, but it was untrue.

THE MONONGAHELA IN COMMISSION.

The United States sloop-of-war Monongahela, which has been for the last two months fitting for sea at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, went into commission yesterday the Navy Yard. The following is a correct list of the officers so far as reported :-

officers so far as reported:—

Lieutenant Commander—C. S. Norton.
Leutenants—Jno. F. McGiensey, C. D. Jones.
Acting Master—John McGowan.
Acting Enrign—Francis Morris.
Midshipnes—L. M. Ford, T. A. Lyons, J. E. Craig.
Passed Assistant Surge n—John T. Luck.
Paymanter—James Hoy. Jr.
Engineers—Chief, Whi. H. Rutherford; First Assistants, John H. Hunt, Isaac R. McNary; Third Assistants, Byron Worsley, Robert F. Gordon, Horaco W. Force,
Jos. H. Thomes, Courad J. Habighorst.
Bootstorin—Armistead Pomeroy.
Gamer—A. F. Thompson.
Carpenter—Robert G. Thomas,
Sailmaker—William Rogers.

## The North Carolina Election. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16, 1905.

C. C. Clarke is elected to Congress in the Second district, J. C. Fuller in Third, Josiah Turner in the Fourth, Bedford Brown in the Fifth, and S. H. Walkup in the Fixth. Fuller and Turner were in the rebel Congress, and Walkup and Clarke officers in the robel army.

Kirby Smith Takes the Amnesty Oath. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16, 1865. Richmond papers state that Kirby Smith took the amnesty oath at Lynchbus"

THE BORDER SCARE.

STIRRING TIMES IN TORONTO

Troops Under Arms Patrolling the Streets.

THE FENIAN ATTACK EXPECTED NIGHTLY.

Darcy McGee Denounces the Brotherhood as Thieves and Ravishers.

They Combine the Hate of Cain, the Cupidity of Judas and the Lust of Belial.

Movements in Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton.

The Campaign Opened-Intense Excitement in Toronto-Troops Under Arms-The Attack Nightly Expected, &c.

The Fenian campaign is opened. Intense excitement revailed yesterday. The government placed troops at the disposal of the Mayor, and informed him of a proba ble early attack on the city, with instructions to take as

On Tuesday night Colonel Lowrey's house was pelted with brickbats.

vious evening not less than one hundred and fifty elonging to the Forty-seventh regiment, were placed under arms and in full marching trim, with knapsa ks, firearms, caps, &c., and the sentry boxes were increased A patrol of twenty men was detailed for duty on the streets of the city. The military police force was also doubled and a guard of six men each placed at the private residences of Colonel Lapier and Colonel Lowery, and the horses of the Royal artillery were actually harnessed and held in readiness for the first warning blast of the trumpet. A guard of over sixty volunteers was also placed at the drill shed, and the utmost vigilance was observed by the military and civil authorities. The whole of the police force was also ordered on duty in expectation of an unusual disturbance of some kind or othe

A large number of the banks and other public and priate buildings were guarded, and almost everything wore a warlike appearance

The attack is nightly looked for. Many discharged American soldiers are in the city.

Later Particulars.

till continue under arms, and patrols are out. Hen. denounces Fenians as ravishers, as follows:-Speaking of the anticipated invasion he says, "To the banks other. The hate of Cain, and the cupidity of Judas, and the lust of Belial would be the justification of the well sorted allies; for the objects of both would be plunder, and of all outrage."

MONTREAL, Nov. 14, 1865.

Henath, are arming their clerks for defence against any attempt to rob their vaults. In Toronto the same steps are being taken by the banks to guard their strong boxes Timely precaution will save them from some loss from burglary.

the militia force of the provinces. \*All the companies of of age are liable to be drafted into the "service militia." so that now every man has to make a choice of one or

The centre of capital is in this city, and any disorder among the banks would be felt all through the country. Failures would be rife and a general stringency would be fett even by firms with a good name.

The course of the government in regard to the force to be placed on the frontier meets with the general approval of the public here. A few writers-among them the Pays editor-says that too much or too little has been done; that is, that no force or a larger one ought to be placed on the frontier. In answer to this the organ of government here says that "if the apprehended raids are more largely developed the whole military force of the province has now been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

The Precautions Justified.

[From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 15.]

Whatever dancer there may be—and the Globe itself admits that there is a possibility of raids being made upon the banks—is not of our creation. We acted simply upon a known condition of things when we orged measures of precaution upon the government and those measures of precaution upon the monetary institutions of the country. We have never by word or thought hinted that there is much reason to fear that any large body of Fenians will attack this country. Of this we know nothing; but having, in common with others, learned something about the possibility of unexpected raids by organized bands of desperate men, whose sole object would be plunder, we have endeavored to excite such an interest regarding these contemplated raids as we believe will prevent them being attempted, much less carried out. In its wild attacks upon ourselves for the suggestions we have ventured to throw out the Globe is in reality attacking the government and the bank managers. From information in their possession they have deemed measures of precaution necessary. Any attack upon these measures is an attack upon those who are seeking to carry them out, not upon us.

pon those who are seeking to carry them out, not upon us.

Fenianism in Hamilton.

[Hamilton Despatch (Nov 14) to Toronto Leader.]

I was gravely told last night that not long since there were seven hundred and fifty Fenians in this city, but that the organization had been so far suppressed by Bishop Farrell, that only a few were now to be found. I believe it is a fact that the bishop frowned down the "Hiberniana," and did all he could to prevent them meeting together. His efforts in that direction were successful, and I can hardly believe that there is a man in Hamilton who will openly declare himself a Fenian. The reports about some drilling here are worthless, and just of a piece with the City Councilor's discovery of Fenian arms. Hamilton is preity free from the presence of Fenians just now. I learn to-day that he informant of the police is of opinion that he had caught the chief this time. He says that asspicions lead to the belief that certain movements have been going on in a certain part of the city which indicate the presence of a Fenian preparation.

[From the Hamilton Times]

That the Fenian scheme for the independence of Ireland is foolish and impracticable, that their alleged designs on Canada would end in disaster to themselves, will be acknowledged by all thinking men; but it must be remembered that these who have entered into this scheme are not thinking men. The bulk of the Feniana are simply hot-headed fools, possessed of considerable physical courses, and, when their passions are aroused, capable of any amount of brattal ferocity, but as destitute of brains as it is well possible for human beings to be. The folly and danger of the enterprise would be to them rather an inducement to onter into it than the opposite. Our feelings of confidence, then, do not rest upon the fact that because their scheme is an insane one they will therefore, not attempt it; but upon a belief we entertain to the effect that the British government and our own government know as much about their plans as they do thems

The Quebec Chronicle of the 11th inst. reports rumors of a Fenian meeting being held in a shipyard the night previous. The Quebec Mercury of the same day gives the name of Edmond Ronayne, late teacher to the British and Canadian school in Quebec, as having attained the rank and dignity of Head Centre of Fenian Brotherhood for Quebec,